[14th May 1954

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The Government of India have been addressed to place a limit on the export quota of tamarind to foreign countries."

UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Amount spent out of the 40 lakhs of rupees deposited with the Government by Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

3 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the amount spent out of the 40 lakhs of rupees deposited with the Government by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and for what purpose?

A.—On the coming into force of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, the assets of the ex-Hindu Religious Endowments Board amounting to Rs. 59,46,584 and liabilities amounting to Rs. 13,30,838 devolved on the Government under section 101 of the said Act. The assets included arrears of contributions, etc., recoverable from religious institutions, as on 30th September 1951. Similarly, the liabilities included the payments due as on 30th September 1951. The Member apparently wants to know how the cash, securities, etc., taken over by the Government from the late Hindu Religious Endowments Board, was spent.

The position as on 30th September 1953 (the date of partition of the State) in this respect was as under :—

Assets.	*Assets taken over.*	*Assets realized and merged in general balances or transferred to the temples concerned.*	*Balance on 30th September 1953.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Cash in private banks ..	6·31	6·31	..	..
Fixed deposits in private banks	8·50	5·15	3·35*	..
Government securities ..	9·57	1·46†	8·11	..
Debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd	15·31	..	15·31	..
	39·69	12·92	26·77	

The fixed deposits (Rs. 3·35 lakhs) to be realized are in banks located in the present Madras State and they will be realized by this Government as and when they mature. The securities and debentures totalling

Remarks.—* To be realized.

† Includes securities of the nominal value of Rs. 21,000 transferred to the temples concerned in the Coimbatore district.

Rs. 23·42 lakhs will have to be allocated among the three States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore on some agreed basis, as this has not been specifically provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953.

The amount merged in the general balance of the Government was only Rs. 12·71 lakhs. Irrespective of the size of the receipts relating to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, the Government have to meet the entire expenditure on administration of the Department from 30th September 1951. In fact, the expenditure exceeds the receipts considerably as shown under :—

(1)	1951–52. (2)	1952–53. (3)	Budget Estimate 1954–55 (4)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Receipts	1·78	7·15	4·00
Expenditure	4·39	10·29	6 12
Total deficit ..	—2·61	—3·14	—2·12

(As the accounts have not yet been closed, the figures for 1953–54 are not given.) The sum of Rs. 12·71 lakhs merged in the general balances will have to be set off against the excess expenditure for the present.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN *RE* NOMINATION OF SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR TO BE ONE OF THE PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to announce to the House that, under rule 15 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar to be one of the Panel of Chairman for the sixth session of the Legislative Council under the Constitution in the place of Sri M. Satyanarayana resigned."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (DEFINITION OF TURNOVER AND VALIDATION OF ASSESSMENTS) BILL, 1954 (L.A. BILL NO. 19 OF 1954)—*cont.*

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, with some reluctance I oppose this Bill which has been brought forward to define ' turnover ' and to validate certain assessments and collections. I have objections to both the objects of the Bill. The bringing in of this Bill has been necessitated by the recent judgment of the High Court. If the reasoning of the High Court is borne in mind, I am sure the Government would not have come forward with a Bill of this kind. The objections to follow the judgment of the High Court are said to be that there are a large number of cases in which assessments will have to be refunded and